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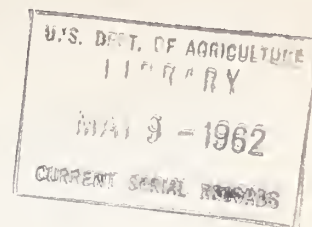
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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS



FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1962

Volume 84

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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LEOPOLDVILLE FIRM SEEKS MILK RECOMBINING PLANT

CONGOFRIGO, a cold storage company in the Republic of Congo, is interested in establishing a milk recombining plant in Leopoldville. The company controls about 80 percent of the cold storage facilities in the Republic as well as the imports of most meats, dairy products, and fresh fruits and vegetables. It is estimated that the firm could market the entire milk needs of the city through its subsidiary outlets.

Interested U.S. companies can secure further information by writing to:

Messrs. W. Damseaux, Administrateur
P. G. Bonnarens, Directeur Commercial
CONGOFRIGO
B.P. 8924
Leopoldville
Republic of the Congo

BELGIUM'S IMPORT TRADE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS DECLINES

A sharp decline in imports of dried milk into Belgium in 1961 brought overall imports of dairy products below the 1960 level. In 1960, Belgium imported 34 million pounds of dried milk; in 1961, 7 million pounds. The Netherlands was again the chief supplier.

Imports of cheese (about 80 percent hard types) at 76 million pounds were practically the same in both years. Major sources in 1961 were the Netherlands (51 million pounds), Switzerland (5 million pounds), and France and West Germany (4 million pounds each).

Canned milk imports were 6 million pounds compared with 5 million pounds.

Exports of dried milk increased 12 percent to 35 million pounds. The principal market in 1961 was again the Netherlands, which took 16 million pounds, followed by Denmark (7 million pounds), West Germany (6 million pounds), and the Republic of the Congo (1 million pounds).

Cheese shipments of 4 million pounds were double those of the earlier year and went almost entirely to West Germany.

Exports of butter rose from 14 million pounds to 17 million pounds. Sales of 6 million pounds were made to Italy, 4 million pounds to West Germany, and 2 million pounds to East Germany. Smaller quantities were sold to the United Kingdom, Morocco, and Algeria.

AUSTRIAN TOBACCO IMPORTS IN 1961 APPROACHED NORMAL LEVEL

Austrian imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961, at 22.7 million pounds, were 39 percent greater than the 1960 level of 16.3 million and about equal the level of the mid-1950's.

Imports of U.S. leaf, mainly flue-cured and burley, were up moderately, increasing from 2 million pounds in 1960 to 2.5 million in 1961. Takings from Turkey increased substantially and surpassed Greece, usually the principal supplier. Increased takings from Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia more than offset reductions from Poland and Yugoslavia. Imports from Brazil and India were also below 1960, while there were no reported imports from Canada and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Austria, imports by country
of origin, 1959-61

Country of origin	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
Turkey.....	2,983	834	5,093
Greece.....	3,174	4,904	4,987
Bulgaria.....	992	1,764	4,045
United States.....	3,402	2,041	2,513
India.....	1,138	1,570	1,315
Czechoslovakia.....	---	---	1,212
Poland.....	596	1,465	860
Yugoslavia.....	375	772	679
Hungary.....	220	282	638
Brazil.....	1,942	533	325
Others.....	4,030	2,167	1,061
Total.....	18,852	16,332	22,728

NORWAY'S CIGARETTE SALES DOWN SLIGHTLY

Cigarette sales, as indicated by revenue stamps sold in Norway during 1961, totaled 1,424 million pieces, compared with 1,459 million in 1960. Sales during 1961 approximated the 1,420 million pieces sold in 1959.

Sales of cigars and smoking tobacco were at record highs while chewing tobacco and snuff continued their downward trends. Cigar sales totaled 34 million pieces, compared with 26 million in 1960. Sales of smoking tobacco amounted to 7.4 million pounds, compared with 6.9 million sold during the previous year. Trade sources estimate that about 75 percent of all smoking tobacco sold is used for "roll-your-own" cigarettes.

ISRAEL'S OUTPUT OF
TOBACCO PRODUCTS DOWN

Output of tobacco products in Israel during the first 5 months of 1961 totaled 2.82 million pounds, compared with 2.86 million in January-May 1960. Production of all products, except pipe tobacco and snuff, was slightly under the January-May 1960 levels. Cigarette output amounted to 2.72 million pounds, compared with 2.76 million in January-May 1960, and represented 96.5 percent of total production. Production of cigars and tombac was also smaller than for the same period in 1960.

FRENCH OUTPUT OF TOBACCO
PRODUCTS UP 5.4 PERCENT

Output of tobacco products by the French Tobacco Monopoly in 1961, at 149.4 million pounds, was 5.4 percent greater than the 141.8 million produced in 1960.

Cigarette output was 5.8 percent greater than the 1960 level of 98.5 million pounds and accounted for 69.7 percent of total production. Output of cut tobacco amounted to 40.7 million pounds, compared with 38.7 million in 1960. Production of cigarillos and snuff was a little larger than in 1960 while cigars and chewing tobacco were smaller.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: France, output by kinds, 1959-61

Product	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Cigarettes.....	92,571	98,462	104,192
Cut tobacco.....	39,969	38,669	40,701
Cigars.....	1,964	2,215	2,099
Cigarillos.....	741	701	772
Chewing.....	860	860	734
Snuff.....	862	891	908
Total.....	136,967	141,798	149,406
<u>S.E.I.T.A.</u>			

SWISS CIGARETTE EXPORTS
TURN UPWARD

Swiss cigarette exports during 1961 turned upward after declining for 5 consecutive years. Exports totaled 5.2 million pounds, compared with 4.4 million in 1960 and the record high of 6.2 million in 1955. As usual, Italy was the principal export market accounting for 89 percent of the total shipments. France, Austria, and Belgium are increasing their takings of Swiss cigarettes, while shipments to West Germany show a gradual decline since 1957.

DUTCH CONSUME MORE TOBACCO

Consumption of all tobacco products in the Netherlands continued its upward trend during 1961.

Cigarette sales, at 14.6 billion pieces, were 6.4 percent greater than the 13.8 billion sold in 1960. Consumption of cigars and cigarillos totaled 1,447 million pieces, compared with 1,373 million in 1960 and 1,093 million in 1956. Combined sales of other products, at 21.3 million pounds, were also slightly larger than the 1960 level of 21.1 million.

NEW ZEALAND LICENSES CASING IMPORTS

New import licensing regulations of the New Zealand Minister of Customs issued March 12 and effective July 1, 1962 will permit imports of sausage casings to meet "actual requirements."

Import licenses will be issued to "normal and regular importers" initially to the extent of 75 percent of the value of licenses granted for similar goods from all sources during the 1960 licensing period. Further licenses will be granted to meet "actual requirements."

U.S. exports of hog casings to New Zealand during calendar year 1961 amounted to \$1 million compared with \$0.5 million a year earlier. Exports of other natural casings totaled \$7,000 in 1961. There were no shipments of this type in 1960.

U.S. INCREASES PORK AND TALLOW SALES TO VENEZUELA

U.S. pork exports to Venezuela have been increasing considerably, despite strict import controls.

U.S. exports rose from 4 million pounds in 1959 to 6 million pounds in 1961. There has also been a steady rise in U.S. exports of inedible tallows and greases which reached 12 million pounds in 1961 compared with 9 million in 1959.

Importers in Venezuela must purchase definite amounts of local pork in order to bring in supplies from other countries. Venezuelan dealers are permitted to buy 4 pounds of imported ham or shoulder for every pound of hogs slaughtered from local production; 6 pounds of foreign ham and shoulder for each pound of domestic carcass pork produced; or 10 pounds of imported ham and shoulder for each pound of ham or shoulder purchased locally.

During 1959-61 U.S. exports of fresh and frozen pork to Venezuela rose from 35,000 to 4,974,000 pounds. In contrast, exports of canned pork declined from 3,381,000 pounds to 325,000 pounds.

The United States is Venezuela's principal supplier of animal tallows and greases. Most of this product is used in soap making but some is being incorporated in prepared animal feeds.

MEAT PRODUCTS: U.S. exports to Venezuela,
1959-61

Item	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Beef and veal.....	1,024	781	103
Pork.....	4,053	5,148	6,404
Lamb and mutton.....	45	38	42
Sausage (canned and uncanned).....	973	911	252
Other canned meat.....	356	187	93
Baby food (canned).....	808	975	117
Variety meats.....	---	15	32
Total.....	7,259	8,055	7,043
Animal casings.....	2	2	7
Inedible tallow and greases.....	8,791	7,590	12,234
Edible tallow and greases.....	206	62	121
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pieces</u>	<u>pieces</u>	<u>pieces</u>
Hides and skins:			
Cattle.....	21	64	51
Calf and kip.....	--	5	9
Sheep and lamb.....	17	123	310

NEW MIAMI-GUATEMALA MEAT
FERRYING SERVICE SUCCEEDING

A new shipping service carrying frozen beef in refrigerated trailers between Matias de Galvez, Guatemala and Miami appears to be successful.

Two previous attempts to establish ferry service between Miami and Guatemala failed, primarily because of a lack of sufficient capital. The new shipping service is backed by a major U.S. trucking company. It operates two 1,000 ton freighters each with a capacity for twelve 40-foot refrigerated trailers. The ships leave Miami and Guatemala every 5 days. A third ship is available if there proves to be sufficient business.

Over half of the northbound traffic originates outside Guatemala and is carried from El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to Matias de Galvez in 50 trailers owned by the shipping line. The major item currently being shipped from the four countries to Miami is frozen beef.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

The Baltic Sea left Australia March 23, 1962 with 6,278,720 pounds of beef, 759,360 pounds of mutton, and 109,760 pounds of lamb for the United States.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination ^{1/}	Arrival date	Cargo	Quantity
					<u>Pounds</u>
Baltic Sea	March 23	Charleston	April 16	Beef	333,760
		"	" "	Mutton	105,280
		Philadelphia	" 19	Beef	524,160
		"	" "	Mutton	246,400
		"	" "	Lamb	73,920
		New York	" 21	Beef	4,726,400
		" "	" "	Mutton	340,480
		Boston	" 26	Beef	694,400
		"	" "	Mutton	67,200
		"	" "	Lamb	35,840

^{1/} Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but the meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

NEW ZEALAND MEAT SHIPMENTS

Six ships are scheduled to sail from New Zealand in May and early June with 18,592,000 pounds of meat for the United States--14,000,000 for the East Coast and 4,592,000 pounds for the West Coast.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Quantity
			<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Canberra.....	May 13	West Coast	224
Cap Corrientes...	" 24	" "	3,920
Monterey.....	" 29	" "	448
Wairangi.....	May 30	East Coast	3,360
Tasmania Star....	" 31	" "	10,080
Port Halifax.....	June 6	" "	560

1962 AUSTRALIAN SULTANA PACK
EXPECTED TO BE RECORD LARGE

Harvesting and drying of the 1962 Australian sultana crop is near completion. The weather was exceptionally favorable, and authorities have not yet released an official pack estimate, but reports from various sources indicate that the 1962 sultana pack will be in excess of 78,000 short tons. The previous high was the 78,000-ton 1953 pack. Previous estimates (Foreign Crops and Markets, April 16, 1962) placed the 1962 pack between 73,000 and 78,000 tons. The 1961 Australian sultana pack has been estimated at 68,200 tons while average 1955-59 production was 66,900 tons.

Australia's exports of sultanas to the United Kingdom are expected to show a significant increase when compared with the 28,391 tons exported in 1961. However, maximum diversion to other markets may be attempted so that Australian shipments to the United Kingdom will not exceed approximately 35,000 short tons. As a consequence, selling pressure in markets other than the United Kingdom is likely to be stepped up, and strong Australian competition may be expected in the Pacific area, particularly in the Japanese market. During the 1960-61 season, the United States exported 11,600 tons of raisins to Japan. During the 1961-62 season, U.S. export sales to Japan have reached almost 13,000 tons through the early part of April 1962 according to unofficial figures.

MEXICAN WINTER
VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS

The following winter vegetable and fruit shipments from the West Coast of Mexico crossed the border at Nogales, Arizona during the period March 16 to March 31, 1962 (in thousands of pounds with last year's shipments in parentheses): cucumbers 1,589 (331); eggplant 325 (350); onions 743 (0); peas 314 (237); green peppers 1,462 (1,034); squash 116 (54); snap beans 410 (1,003); tomatoes 39,949 (29,647); watermelons 326 (1,233); and strawberries 6 (3).

FROZEN STRAWBERRIES
ARRIVE FROM MEXICO

A preliminary report of frozen strawberry imports from Mexico for the week ending April 21 shows 2.6 million pounds to the United States and .2 million pounds to Canada.

CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS
REDUCED BY ONE-THIRD

Total stocks of the four major grains in Canada at the end of March were down about a third from the total a year earlier. The reduction in wheat stocks is the outstanding feature of the current situation.

(Continued)

GRAIN: Canadian stocks, March 31, 1962, with comparisons

Position	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
In Canada:				
On farms	136,900	156,000	73,200	3,650
Country elevators	173,570	5,256	11,399	976
Interior private and mill elevators ..	7,499	516	2,333	63
Interior terminal elevators	10,214	702	1,764	--
Vancouver-New Westminster elevators ..	8,241	94	1,816	102
Victoria elevator	233	--	--	--
Prince Rupert elevator	--	--	317	--
Churchill elevator	4,829	--	--	--
Fort William-Port Arthur elevators ...	56,452	10,356	12,005	849
Storage afloat	13,212	380	2,679	--
In transit - rail	18,538	362	1,306	158
Eastern elevators	49,778	2,565	4,097	363
Eastern mills (mill bins only) <u>1/</u>	2,286	399	4	--
Western mills (mill bins only) <u>1/</u>	170	7	3	5
Total in Canada <u>2/</u>	481,922	176,637	110,923	6,166
In the United States	--	--	339	--
Total in all positions March 31, 1962 <u>2/</u>	481,922	176,637	111,262	6,166
Total March 31, 1961	749,637	241,649	192,713	12,610
1952-61 average	720,010	272,307	204,614	18,243

1/ Excludes small quantities of grain going into ground feed. 2/ Preliminary estimates.

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

From the March 31, 1961, level of 750 million bushels, wheat stocks declined to 482 million, following the small crop harvested in 1961 and the continued heavy exporting. This is less than a third of the record of 1,512 million in 1957. Stocks of oats, barley, and rye were also considerably smaller than a year ago, though the reduction was not so marked.

Of the total wheat stocks of 482 million bushels, 137 million remained on farms, contrasted with 1961 farm stocks of 334 million. Of the 345 million bushels in off-farm positions, 174 million were in country elevators.

Stocks of oats in all positions, at 177 million bushels, were much below 1961 stocks of 242 million and the 10 year average of 272 million. About 88 percent of total stocks remained on farms. Barley stocks of 111 million bushels were also considerably below the 193 million in store a year ago and the 10-year average of 205 million. Rye stocks were the smallest of many years, amounting to half the 1961 total and one-third of the 1952-61 average.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS UP 13 PERCENT

U.S. wheat and flour exports from July 1961 through February 1962 totaled 472 million bushels, up 13 percent from the 417 million exported during the comparable period a year earlier.

Wheat exports during the first 8 months of 1961-62 totaled 403 million bushels compared with 352 million exported during July-February 1960-61. Larger shipments to Brazil (38.4 million bushels, compared with 20.3 the year before) and Turkey (27.7 million bushels, compared with 7.3 million) accounted for a large percent of the increase. Other countries with increased purchases were France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Exports to India, the largest market for U.S. wheat in recent years, totaled only 58 million bushels during July-February 1961-62, compared with 95 million in the previous season. There also have been significant reductions in wheat exports to Italy and Poland so far this current fiscal year.

Flour exports during July-February totaled 69 million bushels, compared with 65 million during the first 8 months of 1960-61. Larger shipments to Egypt--the largest market--totaled 20.9 million bushels during the first 8 months of 1961-62, compared with 17.5 million a year earlier.

Total wheat and flour exports during July-March 1961-62 are preliminarily estimated at about 530 million bushels, compared with 490 million exported during the first 9-month period in 1960-61.

(Table of following page)

WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-February 1960-61 and July-February 1961-62

Country and destination	July-February 1960-61			July-February 1961-62		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	5,730	42	5,772	9,222	116	9,338
Central America	1,974	2,012	3,986	2,261	1,895	4,156
Cuba	547	1,120	1,667	—	—	—
Haiti	544	80	624	1,370	44	1,414
Bolivia	—	1,963	1,963	—	2,358	2,358
Brazil	20,309	3	20,312	38,423	203	38,626
Chile	1,200	736	1,936	6,933	1,041	7,974
Colombia	1,741	663	2,404	2,578	616	3,194
Paraguay	—	48	48	2,354	59	2,413
Peru	2,385	206	2,591	5,950	323	6,273
Venezuela	5,380	82	5,462	7,951	63	8,014
Others	712	2,940	3,652	767	3,222	3,989
Total	40,522	9,895	50,417	77,809	9,940	87,749
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,041	3	3,044	4,353	2	4,355
France	397	2	399	3,118	2/	3,118
Germany, West	5,002	256	5,258	12,577	146	12,723
Greece	2,212	1,417	3,629	1,409	1,131	2,540
Italy	23,706	3,953	27,659	13,206	3,877	17,083
Netherlands	4,341	2,161	6,502	15,451	2,067	17,518
Norway	707	310	1,017	2,774	7	2,781
Poland	34,833	462	35,295	8,956	538	9,494
Portugal	2,022	654	2,676	6,348	447	6,795
Spain	11,593	228	11,821	14,994	350	15,344
Switzerland	1,449	—	1,449	4,749	2/	4,749
United Kingdom	11,422	977	12,399	10,230	2,078	12,308
Yugoslavia	2,903	1,677	4,580	18,586	1,580	20,166
Others	1,664	469	2,133	1,525	772	2,297
Total	105,292	12,569	117,861	118,276	12,995	131,271
Asia:						
Ceylon	—	2,924	2,924	—	1,947	1,947
India	94,613	166	94,779	58,159	521	58,680
Indonesia	—	367	367	—	1,142	1,142
Iran	3,768	145	3,913	640	136	776
Israel	4,963	112	5,075	6,343	83	6,426
Japan	22,626	1,880	24,506	23,179	1,702	24,881
Jordan	2,233	1,182	3,415	8	2,528	2,536
Korea	7,652	786	8,438	5,666	602	6,268
Lebanon	740	509	1,249	—	941	941
Pakistan	21,418	645	22,063	22,239	423	22,662
Philippines	3,933	889	4,822	6,518	856	7,374
Saudi Arabia	20	1,634	1,654	47	1,374	1,421
Syria	4,977	4,226	9,203	2,966	2,691	5,657
Taiwan (Formosa)	7,406	810	8,216	8,555	768	9,323
Turkey	7,276	67	7,343	27,672	202	27,874
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	575	2,388	2,963	117	1,833	1,950
Others	2,221	2,420	4,641	1,531	2,004	3,535
Total	184,421	21,150	205,571	163,640	19,753	183,393
Africa:						
Algeria	1,530	287	1,817	7,458	337	7,795
Congo, Republic of	—	291	291	—	1,274	1,274
Egypt	12,844	17,462	30,306	15,375	20,865	36,240
Morocco	827	583	1,410	7,597	872	8,469
Nigeria	—	1,374	1,374	—	1,265	1,265
Tunisia	3,577	57	3,634	—	108	11,385
Others	2,821	1,252	4,073	1,706	1,232	2,938
Total	21,599	21,306	42,905	43,413	25,953	69,366
Oceania	—	29	29	—	28	28
World total 3/	351,834	64,949	416,783	403,138	68,669	471,807

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes shipments for relief or charity.

Compiled from records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

WORLD WINTER WHEAT OUTLOOK
ABOUT SAME AS 1961

The present outlook for winter wheat production in 1962 is variable, but overall production appears likely to be around the 1961 level. Prospects for another good winter wheat outturn indicate that the total world wheat crop will again be large, since winter wheat, outside North America, accounts for about 80 percent of total world production.

Production in the United States is forecast at 921 million bushels, 155 million bushels less than in 1961. Both acreage for harvest and yields per acre are expected to be below the 1961 figures. Winter wheat is of minor significance in Canada; normally it represents only 5 percent of total production in that country.

In Western Europe, prolonged winter and recurring wet weather have retarded development of winter wheat, which is reported quite backward over wide areas. Unfavorable conditions have also delayed spring planting. Late winter freezes while the ground had inadequate ground cover caused concern in some areas and apparently did some damage, especially in West Germany; no reports of serious damage have been received from other countries. A favorable factor is that good weather at seeding time permitted a larger acreage to be sown for harvest this year in Western Europe.

More detailed information follows for six countries which normally produce about 90 percent of Western Europe's total wheat outturn. In France some thin fields of winter grain have been plowed up for replanting to spring grain. Growth of crops has been 2 to 3 weeks late but recent rains and extensive use of fertilizers have improved the appearance of the crop. Winter wheat acreage is significantly larger than year ago when small winter wheat acreage was only partly offset by larger than usual spring wheat acreage.

Damage to winter grains in West Germany is said to have affected barley more than wheat, though wheat also suffered some damage. The full extent of the damage has not been appraised. However, the late spring may be expected to affect the 1962 outturn adversely. The crop outlook is generally satisfactory in Italy and the trade predicts a larger crop than last year. Good prospects are also reported for Greece. Weather generally favored the crop during the winter and the current outlook is for a crop near the 1961 level, if conditions continue favorable.

The outlook for winter wheat in Spain is reported much better than last year but still not up to average. Acreage is larger than the small 1961 area but is still below average. Wheat acreage is expected to be larger in the United Kingdom. The crop, on the whole looks promising though it is a little behind normal development because of subnormal spring temperatures. Germination of the spring crop is also backward.

(Continued)

Spring is late in Eastern Europe, also. Prospects are uncertain in Yugoslavia with various adverse factors reported.

The late spring extended into the Soviet Union. There have been no reports of significant winter damage to the crop but dryness throughout the winter was unfavorable.

The outlook is favorable in the parts of Asia for which reports are available. Harvesting is under way in India and threshing reports indicate unusually high yields. As acreage is larger than in 1961, the outlook is for a crop even larger than that record harvest. Prospects are fairly optimistic in Pakistan despite some reports of locust damage. The crop outturn is expected to be moderately above the 1961 harvest. Wheat acreage is smaller in Turkey. Soil moisture supplies are good but the reduced acreage probably means that production will not be much, if any larger than in 1961.

Conditions are variable in Africa but a large outturn is expected than the poor 1961 harvest. A considerably larger crop is expected in Morocco. Prolonged dryness in Algeria has caused deterioration after the crop had started well. It appears likely, however, that the outturn will be larger than the 1961 harvest, which was little more than half a normal crop. Conditions in Tunisia vary widely with parts of the north expecting an excellent crop but in central and southern parts dryness is becoming critical. If spring rains are adequate, the country's production should exceed the poor crop of last year.

ITALY'S RICE EXPORTS UP; BIGGER SHARE TO EUROPE

Italy's rice exports from October 1961 through January 1962 rose to 109,300 metric tons, compared with 86,600 in the same period of 1960-61.

Eighty-five percent of the exports went to Europe as against 41 percent in the same period of 1960-61. The largest quantities were to Switzerland and Austria. Altogether about 44 percent of the exports went to Western Europe other than the Common Market countries. Other principal recipients were the United Kingdom, Finland, Norway, and Denmark.

Nearly a third was exported to the Satellite countries of the U.S.S.R. The rice was shipped principally to Poland and Czechoslovakia, followed in quantity by Hungary and East Germany.

The 10,894 tons to West Germany was the largest amount shipped to any of the countries of the European Economic Community. Relatively minor quantities went to the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, and France.

RICE: Italian exports, by country, and by classification,
October 1961 - January 1962

Country of destination	Rough and semi-rough ^{1/}	Milled	Mercantile milled	Broken	Total	Percent of total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	5	197	0	0	202	0.2
France	0	33	0	60	93	0.1
Netherlands	70	1,005	0	0	1,075	1.0
Germany, West.....	9,548	1,346	0	0	10,894	10.0
Total E.E.C.	9,623	2,581	0	60	12,264	11.3
Czechoslovakia	4,310	5,880	0	0	10,190	9.3
Germany, East.....	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	1.8
Hungary	0	4,200	0	0	4,200	3.8
Poland	0	16,109	0	0	16,109	14.7
Yugoslavia	0	43	0	0	43	1
Total Eastern Europe ...	4,310	28,232	0	0	32,542	29.7
Austria	12	9,079	0	2,145	11,236	10.3
Cyprus	0	50	655	0	705	.7
Denmark	1	1,571	0	435	2,007	1.8
Finland	3,600	0	0	0	3,600	3.3
Ireland	0	485	0	35	520	.5
Norway	2,510	0	0	0	2,510	2.3
Sweden	6	766	0	0	772	.7
Switzerland	16,863	644	0	205	17,712	16.2
United Kingdom	8,738	389	0	0	9,127	8.3
Other countries	0	94	30	0	124	.1
Total other Europe	31,730	13,078	685	2,820	48,313	44.2
Total Europe	45,663	43,891	685	2,880	93,119	85.2
Lebanon	0	6,276	1,220	0	7,496	6.9
Other Middle East	0	1,104	1,720	0	2,824	2.6
Africa:						
Liberia	0	460	0	0	460	.4
Libya	0	946	1,600	0	2,546	2.3
Somalia	0	1,582	95	0	1,677	1.5
Other countries	0	75	563	0	638	.6
Total	0	3,063	2,258	0	5,321	4.8
Canada	0	113	0	0	113	.1
Other countries	0	440	0	0	440	.4
Total	45,663	54,887	5,883	2,880	109,313	100.0

^{1/} Includes only 7 tons of rough rice in terms of milled.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS TO SMALL VOLUME MARKETS INCREASING

U.S. rice is being shipped in increasing quantities to more countries.

Because of decreased exports to two large volume importers, however, U.S. exports for August through February of the current marketing year were down. Excluding Sec. 416 donations for January and February, for which data are not yet available, exports in terms of milled rice were 10,681,000 cwt. (100 pounds), compared with 12,985,000 in the first 7 months of 1960-61 (August-July).

August-February exports to India this season were 2,861,000 cwt. and no rice was shipped to Pakistan, compared with a total of 6,308,000 cwt. to the two countries in the same period of 1960-61. They took 56 percent of U.S. rice exports in that period.

Exports to all countries excluding India and Pakistan were ahead of last year by at least 24 percent. The principal destinations in the 7 months were India, Indonesia, West Germany, Iraq, Ghana, United Kingdom, and the Republic of South Africa.

Exports to Europe during the period increased 38 percent, or more, and to Africa, 10 percent. Excluding Cuba, the principal market of the Western Hemisphere in the year before, exports to this Hemisphere gained by 13 percent. This included a 150-percent rise in exports to Canada, and larger shipments to Nicaragua (64,084 cwt.), Bolivia (62,044), British Honduras (23,019), and Peru (19,835).

(Table on opposite page)

THAILAND HOLDS RICE FOR DOMESTIC USE; EXPORT PRICES ADVANCE

For every 100 metric tons of rice Thailand's exporters ship, they must sell an additional 15 tons to the Government.

The order has applied to all exports since March 22, 1962. The action was considered necessary to insure an adequate domestic supply of rice. At the current rate of export, first-quarter exports were expected to reach 520,000 tons, almost double exports in the same months of 1961.

The additional 15 percent of rice reserved will consist of two equal quantities of white rice--10-percent broken and 35-percent broken--at set prices. The 10-percent broken rice is for domestic supplies, and the 35-percent broken rice is for commitment under government-to-government contracts.

The purchase price will be below the export prices and the reserve will be released to the public if local prices rise too high.

(Continued on page 18)

RICE 1/ : United States exports 2/ to specified countries, February 1962,
with comparisons

Country of destination	August-July		August-February		February	
	1959-60	1960-61	1960-61	1961-62	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	283	233	147	368	27	101
Bahamas	64	71	46	44	9	8
Cuba	3,101	216	216	0	0	0
Jamaica	26	54	30	49	6	6
Mexico	278	189	120	38	22	3/
Netherlands Antilles	82	110	62	55	10	5
Chile	205	209	138	70	10	5
Venezuela	163	67	17	29	3/	0
Other countries	4/1,090	476	174	200	11	8
Total	5,292	1,625	950	853	95	133
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	341	229	116	212	13	1
Germany, West	702	1,056	413	1,041	89	116
Netherlands	575	647	351	354	12	75
Poland	83	52	50	0	15	0
Spain	75	45	45	0	10	0
Sweden	58	65	54	0	1	0
Switzerland	39	57	32	52	7	4
United Kingdom	505	567	311	457	75	41
Yugoslavia	122	120	110	0	6	0
Other countries	210	198	121	97	8	6
Total	2,710	3,036	1,603	2,213	236	243
Asia:						
Hong Kong	234	211	170	83	56	0
India	4,619	5,728	4,299	2,861	675	620
Indonesia	3,357	2,697	1,584	1,503	287	375
Iraq	361	55	23	577	0	18
Israel	111	157	83	87	0	22
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	394	405	150	308	17	6
Pakistan	174	2,897	2,009	0	46	0
Saudi Arabia	89	130	85	209	4	24
Other countries	1,570	1,052	702	520	79	295
Total	10,909	13,332	9,105	6,148	1,164	1,360
Africa:						
Congo, Republic of	6	279	101	149	39	2
Other Western Africa	58	148	19	48	0	0
Ghana	177	745	444	513	113	54
Liberia	432	477	236	238	24	0
Nigeria	28	30	22	7	3	3/
South Africa, Republic of	307	981	327	386	19	60
Other countries	5/ 587	231	136	69	44	2
Total	1,595	2,891	1,285	1,410	242	118
Oceania	64	69	42	57	7	3
Others	7	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20,577	20,953	12,985	10,681	1,744	1,857

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Includes Sec. 416 donations through December 1961 only. 3/ Less than 500 cwt. 4/ 734,000 to Peru. 5/ 447,000 to Egypt.

Export prices to "private" exporters continue to advance. On April 23, the price of white rice, 100-percent first grade, was quoted at \$7.53 per cwt., up 25 cents from a week earlier, and 45 cents higher than 2 weeks before. It was 81 cents per cwt. above the \$6.72 per cwt. for the same grade on April 24, 1961.

The increase was even steeper for the price of broken rice. White rice broken, A-1 super, on April 23, was \$5.55 per cwt., compared with \$5.24 a week earlier, and \$4.28 on April 24, 1961. This was a rise of 30 percent in the year.

RICE: Thai export prices, f.o.b. Bangkok 1/
April 23, with comparisons

Grade	1961	1962			
	April 24	April 9	April 16	April 23	
		Dollars per cwt.			
White rice, 100-percent, 1st grade.....	6.72	7.08	7.28	7.53	
White rice, 100-percent, 2nd grade.....	6.53	6.95	7.06	7.40	
White rice, 5-percent, broken.....	6.15	6.67	6.83	7.15	
White rice, 10-percent broken.....	5.96	6.57	6.70	7.02	
White rice, A-1 super.....	4.28	5.17	5.24	5.55	
Cargo, 100-percent, 1st grade.....	5.58	6.06	6.38	6.96	

1/ Milled rice. Includes export premium, export tax, and cost of bags. Packed in bags of 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) net.

SOUTH AFRICAN PEANUT EXPORTS EXPECTED TO DECLINE

The Republic of South Africa, whose 1961-62 exports of peanuts and peanut oil totaled 128,200 short tons (shelled basis), is expected to decrease its exports in 1962-63, reflecting reduced production.

The crop now being harvested is estimated at 140,000 short tons, 28 percent less than production in 1961. These estimates include 5,000 tons believed to have been retained by farmers. The decline has resulted from a reduction in planted area as well as an unfavorable growing season.

During the last few years domestic consumption of peanuts and peanut oil including the amounts retained by farmers, has amounted to about 55,000 to 60,000 tons. In view of this, it might be expected that South African exports of peanuts and peanut oils may range from 80,000 to 85,000 tons in 1962-63.

The Republic's sunflower seed crop although sizable is largely consumed domestically. Exports of seed and oil (as seed) total only about 8,000 tons, or less than 10 percent of the annual production.

PEANUTS AND SUNFLOWER SEED: Republic of South Africa
supply and distribution, marketing years,
1959-60 - 1961-62 1/

Item	Peanuts 2/			Sunflower seed		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 3/	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 3/
	<u>Shelled basis</u>			<u>1,000 short tons</u>		
Supply:						
Opening stocks.....	---	1.3	---	---	---	---
Production.....	138.4	151.9	193.7	111.3	100.5	123.8
Total supply.....	138.4	153.1	193.7	111.3	100.5	123.8
Distribution:						
Exports:						
Nuts and seed.....	55.7	56.9	94.2	2.7	2.8	3.1
Oil (as nuts and seed).....	34.3	39.5	34.0	3.9	4.7	5.0
Domestic consumption:						
Nuts and seed.....	10.8	10.4	12.0	---	---	---
Oil (as nuts and seed).....	23.3	31.1	33.8	101.5	90.3	110.0
Feed, seed and waste.....	13.1	15.2	12.5	3.2	2.7	3.5
Ending stocks.....	1.2	---	7.2	---	---	2.2
Total distribution.....	138.4	153.1	193.7	111.3	100.5	123.8

1/ Based on marketing year May 1 to April 30.

2/ Shelled basis

3/ Unofficial estimates.

AUSTRIAN CONSUMPTION OF EDIBLE
OILS UP SLIGHTLY IN 1962

Austrian consumption of vegetable and marine fats and oils for 1962 is forecast at 82,700 short tons, only slightly more than was consumed in 1961. About 87 percent of this will be utilized as food.

Oil imports of about 77,150 tons are expected since domestic production, consisting primarily of rapeseed and pumpkin seed oils, will total only about 5,000 tons. The bulk of the imports will be oils unfit for immediate human consumption, as such oils are not subject to a customs duty. A large proportion of these oils eventually is made into food fats and oils. The source of the imports has been largely from U.S. oilseeds crushed in European countries and procured as oils. Oilseed crushing in Austria probably will continue to be of only secondary importance.

(Continued)

VEGETABLE AND MARINE OILS (EDIBLE AND INEDIBLE): Austria,
supply and distribution, calendar 1959-1961

Item	Edible oils				Inedible oils <u>1/</u>			
	1959	1960	1961 <u>2/</u>		1959	1960	1961 <u>2/</u>	
:- - - - - <u>1,000 short tons</u> - - - - -								
Supply:								
Opening stocks,								
January 1.....	5.0	5.2	5.0		<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	
Production <u>4/</u>	5.1	10.4	10.5		---	---	---	
Imports.....	2.4	2.5	2.3		72.7	74.5	68.9	
Total supply.....	12.5	18.1	17.8		72.7	74.5	68.9	
Distribution:								
Domestic disappearance:	7.3	13.1	12.8		72.7	74.5	68.9	
Ending stocks,								
December 31.....	5.2	5.0	5.0		<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	
Total distribution:	12.5	18.1	17.8		72.7	74.5	68.9	

1/ Include crude oils unfit for immediate human consumption.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Data on industry and trade inventories of materials for non-food uses are not compiled in Austria.

4/ Includes production from the crushing of imported oil bearing materials.

Imports of edible and inedible oils in 1961 declined by 8 percent from the previous year. Imports of palm oils, and fatty acids made gains from 1960 but were significantly below 1959.

VEGETABLE AND MARINE OILS AND FATTY ACIDS: Austrian
imports by class, annual 1959-1961

Imports	1959	1960	1961 <u>1/</u>
:- - - - - <u>1,000 short tons</u> - - - - -			
Edible oils <u>2/</u>	35.5	41.3	38.1
Palm oils.....	11.6	7.7	9.3
Industrial oils.....	27.4	27.4	22.8
Marine oils.....	.6	.6	1.0
Total oils.....	75.1	77.0	71.2
Fatty acids.....	6.6	4.4	4.9
Total oils and fatty acids..	81.7	81.4	76.1

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Include crude oils unfit for immediate human consumption.

Overall consumption of food fats and oils in Austria during 1961 at 160,800 tons was down about 1 percent from 1960. This decline reflects a 2 percent drop in the 1961 per capita consumption to 45.4 pounds. The major classes of food fats and oils together with their percentage of total consumption in 1961 were: vegetable and marine oils 45 percent; rendered lard 26 percent; butter 20 percent; and unrendered lard 9 percent.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS AND EDIBLE OILS
DOWN IN FEBRUARY; CAKES AND MEALS UP

U.S. soybean exports declined for the fourth consecutive month to 10.3 million bushels in February, 0.6 million below the previous month. However, accumulative exports for the first 5 months of the marketing year October-September 1961-62 were 7 percent above the comparable period in 1960-61. Major markets for U.S. soybeans with the percentages of total exports in February were: Japan 29 percent; the Netherlands 18 percent; West Germany 15 percent; and Italy 10 percent.

Combined exports of U.S. edible oils (soybean and cottonseed) in February at 125.6 million pounds were down by one-fifth from the January level. Accumulative shipments for the October-February 1961-62 period were up 15 percent from the comparable period of the preceding year. During this period, Public Law 480 shipments comprised about 30 percent of the total.

U.S. exports of soybean oil, including foreign donations, in February were up 5.4 million pounds. Large shipments to Spain and Poland accounted for a major portion of the shipments. Commercial shipments and foreign donations of soybean oil amounted to 66.2 and 19.0 million pounds, respectively, totaling 85.2 million pounds, 7 percent above the previous month and 94 percent above the comparable period in 1961. Accumulative shipments during the period October-February 1961-62 amounted to 348.4 million pounds or an amount slightly less than that of the corresponding period of 1960-61.

Cottonseed oil shipments in February at 40.4 million pounds declined by almost one-half from the previous month but were close to 50 percent greater for the accumulative period October-February 1961-62 than the same period in 1960-61. Commercial shipments during February at 29.2 million pounds greatly exceeded foreign donations at 11.2 million. The February total was more than two-thirds above that exported for that same month in the previous year.

Exports of oilseed cakes and meals at 110,200 short tons were up by one-third during February from the previous month. February soybean meal shipments at about 110,000 tons compared with 40,000 tons in 1961, continued to more than offset declines in cottonseed and linseed meals.

(Continued)

Accumulative shipments of soybean meal during the period October- February 1961-62, were substantially greater than a year earlier, and they comprised a much greater percentage of the total oilseed cake and meal shipments than for the comparable period in the previous year.

Principal destinations of U.S. soybean meal exports in February, in the order of their importance, were the Netherlands, Canada, West Germany, France, and Belgium. Combined shipments to these countries represented about four-fifths of the total.

SOYBEANS, EDIBLE OILS, AND OILSEED CAKES AND MEALS: U.S.

exports, year beginning October 1, 1959, and 1960;

October-February 1960 and 1961

Item	Unit	October-February			
		1959-60	1960-61	1960-61	1961-62
			<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Soybeans.....	Million bushels	141.4	130.0	76.6	82.0
Oil equivalent.....	Million pounds	1,552.4	1,428.1	841.0	900.2
Meal equivalent.....	1,000 short tons	3,287.1	3,056.5	1,800.0	1,926.7
Edible oils:					
Soybean.....	Million pounds	952.8	2/721.2	350.2	3/348.4
Cottonseed.....	do.	503.3	4/369.4	169.2	5/249.0
Total.....	do.	1,456.1	1,090.6	519.4	597.4
Cakes and meals:					
Soybean.....	1,000 short tons	648.7	589.7	287.0	462.6
Cottonseed.....	do.	140.2	46.0	34.9	2.5
Linseed.....	do.	62.6	31.0	26.2	11.6
Total 6/.....	do.	867.0	670.7	352.0	477.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes an estimated 20.8 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 3/ Includes an estimated 110.2 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 4/ Includes an estimated 13.6 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 5/ Includes an estimated 53.5 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 6/ Includes peanut cake and meal and small quantities of other cakes and meals.

Compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census and USDA estimates.

MALAGASY'S PEANUT PRODUCTION
UP SLIGHTLY IN 1961

Malagasy's 1961 peanut crop, provisionally estimated at 26,500 short tons, was up 1 percent from the previous year, but 11 percent below the 1959 level. There were no major changes in the production of the other oil-bearing crops, although tung nuts production was appreciably greater than in 1960.

OILSEEDS: Malagasy production, annual 1959-1961

Crop	1959	1960	1961 ^{1/}
- - - - - <u>-1,000 short tons-</u> - - - - -			
Peanuts (unshelled).....	29.8	26.2	26.5
Tung nuts.....	6.5	3.6	6.2
Copra.....	2.2	2.2	2.2
Baobab, croton-seed.....	1.1	1.1	1.3
Castor seed.....	1.1	0.6	2.2

^{1/} Preliminary.

Imports of peanut oil in 1960 (1961 not yet available) at 1,453 tons were 6 percent above the previous year. Imports of copra and coconut oil declined significantly. Imports of cottonseed and soybean oil have been greatly expanded, with Israel the major source. France was the principal country of origin for most of Malagasy's other vegetable oil and oilseed imports.

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS: Malagasy, major imports and exports,

Imports	1959	1960	Exports	1959	1960
	<u>Short tons</u>			<u>Short tons</u>	
Copra.....	2,232	2,011	Peanuts		
			(unshelled basis)...	11,670	8,987
Other oilseeds.....	1	2			
Cottonseed oil and			Castor seed.....	997	591
soybean oil.....	97	1,575			
Peanut oil.....	1,373	1,453	Cottonseed.....	39	3
Coconut oil.....	744	692			
Linseed oil.....	77	75	Peanut oil.....	9	4
Olive oil.....	29	29			
Other vegetable oil....	71	143	Other oils.....	2	1

(Continued)

Exports of peanuts, the major oilseed commodity, declined in 1960 by about one-fourth from the previous year, reflecting the drop in the 1960 oilseed production. Principal countries of destination for Malagasy oilseeds were France and Algeria. Exports of vegetable oils were negligible.

CANADIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION RISES

Canadian mills used 37,475 bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton in March, based on the number of bales opened by mills--compared with 34,000 bales in February, and 31,000 in March 1961. March 1962 consumption was the highest for any month since October 1952 when 38,000 bales were opened.

Cotton consumption during the first two-thirds of the current season (August-March) totaled 274,000 bales, up 17 percent from the 235,000 bales used in the corresponding months of 1960-61, and 12 percent above average consumption of 244,000 during this period of the past 5 seasons.

YUGOSLAVIA IMPORTS MORE COTTON

Yugoslavia imported 163,000 bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton during the first half (July-December) of its 1961-62 season. This was 19 percent above the 137,000 bales brought in during the same period of last year. Compared with a year earlier, imports from the United States, Yugoslavia's largest source of cotton, and most other suppliers rose substantially, although imports from Egypt dropped sharply.

Imports of 116,000 bales of U.S. cotton during July-December 1961, mostly under Public Law 480, made up 71 percent of the total, compared with 58,000 bales or 42 percent of the total in the same months a year earlier. Quantities imported from other principal suppliers during the 1961 period under review, with comparable 1960 figures in parentheses, were: Greece 33,000 bales (11,000); Brazil 6,000 (0); Syria 2,000 (0); and Egypt 1,000 (67,000).

Cotton consumption this season (August-July) is expected to remain near the 235,000 bales used in 1960-61. Domestic offtake continues strong, and mill capacity has been increased in the past several months by over 100,000 new and 50,000 used spindles. However, mill prices have remained relatively high, in contrast with weakened prices in other consuming countries.

In spite of larger imports during July-December, Yugoslavia probably will not import much more cotton this season than the 235,000 bales in 1960-61. Since domestic offtake now appears likely to about equal last season, any imports in excess of consumption would be used to build up stocks from the relatively low figure on August 1 of an estimated 25,000 bales.

Yugoslavia produces some cotton. The 1961 crop is now estimated at 5,000 bales from 25,000 acres--down sharply from last season's 11,000 bales, because of drought and smaller acreage. Considerable expansion of cotton production is planned in coming years, as additional irrigation and drainage facilities are completed. However, an unfavorable climate, keen competition from other crops, and relatively low prices for domestic cotton tend to discourage large increases.

U.S. EXPORTS LESS COTTON LINTERS

U.S. exports of cotton linters amounted to 154,000 running bales in the first 7 months (August-February) of the 1961-62 season. This is 17 percent less than the 185,000 bales shipped in the corresponding months last season. Shipments during February totaled 20,000 bales, compared with 31,000 in the preceding months, and 37,000 in February 1961.

Exports to principal destinations from August 1961 through February 1962, with comparable 1960-61 figures in parentheses, amounted to: West Germany 79,000 bales (86,000); Japan 30,000 (53,000); United Kingdom 25,000 (23,000); Canada 10,000 (9,000); and France 6,000 (10,000).

MAJOR COCOA PRODUCERS FORM ALLIANCE

The Brazilian press announced that the world's major cocoa producers, Ghana, Nigeria, Brazil, Ivory Coast, and the Republic of Cameroun have united to form the "Association of Cocoa Producing Countries." The Association will be headquartered in Lagos, Nigeria, and its functions will be the stabilization of cocoa prices.

These five countries accounted for 2.1 billion pounds or about 80 percent of world production of cocoa beans in the 1960-61 crop year.

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Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Title I, Public Law 480.
Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 6-62.

World Coffee Crop Exceeds Requirements. Foreign Agriculture Circular
FCOF 1-62.

U.S. Imports of Manufacturing Meats Rise Sharply. Foreign Agriculture
Circular FLM 4-62.

Brazil's Coffee Industry. Foreign Agricultural Service FAS-M-131.

The United Kingdom's Livestock and Meat Industry. Foreign Agricultural
Service FAS-M-132.

The Market for U.S. Feed Grains, Oilmeal, and Vegetable Oils in Greece.
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